FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1844. [NO. 1409.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 hhds. prime PORK. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
May 27, 1844.

New Forwarding and Commission House.

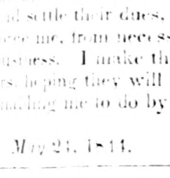
HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

GO IT BOOTS!!!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has a good assortment of BOOTEES on hand, of his own make, which are of the best materials and workmanship. He also manufactures Boots and Shoes to order, at short notice, and solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop is opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at the sign of the Boot.

☞ Repairing done as usual—well.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

P. S. I will just say to my customers, who are in arrears to me for work, that unless they call soon and settle their dues, (whether large or small) it will force me, from necessity, to alter my mode of doing business. I make the above known to my customers, hoping they will relieve my necessities, thereby enabling me to do by others in like manner.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
May 23, 1844. 8-3w

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 17th inst., from the Fair Ground near Lund Hill, a dark bay or brown MULE, with a new Saddle. The Mule is rather under size, but well formed, about ten years old, with a scar extending from below the left eye across to the lower part of the left jaw. Any information leading to the recovery of said Mule will be thankfully received, and all reasonable charges paid.

ARCH'D FAIRLEY.
Near Queensdale, Robeson County, N. C.
May 25, 1844. 8-2w

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
At Rockfish Factory.

THE Subscriber has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in the Store of Daniel G. Patterson, and will execute any work entrusted to him in as good style as any establishment in the country or town, and at very low prices. All work warranted to fit.

A. GRAHAM.
May 25, 1844. 8-8w

Valuable Tract of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which he resides, known as "Nine Oaks"—lying in the County of Granville, N. C. seven miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and beautifully situated on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Oxford; in a neighborhood unsurpassed for health and good society. Said Tract contains 2200 acres, well-watered, and being in an admirable condition to make large crops of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c., to the growth of which it is peculiarly adapted. The improvements consist of a spacious and highly finished Dwelling House, with thirteen complete rooms and commodious out-houses, of every description, in a good state of preservation. As a summer residence, the advantages are striking. The Plantation will be sold either in a body or divided, to suit purchasers.—Terms shall be accommodating. The premises will be shown at any time, and all communications will be addressed to the Subscriber, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.

CHARLES E. HAMILTON.
May 19, 1844. 8-6w

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.
May 21, 1844. 7tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.
Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.
Amos Brown *vs.* Dicey Brown.
Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

WILLIAM FARRIOR.
May 1, 1844. 6-3m

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.
May 8, 1844. 6-1m

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, the Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN A. BINGHAM and Mr. JAMES H. NORWOOD, who as joint Principals will succeed Mr. William J. Bingham, the present able head of the school, who retires from his chair at the expiration of this session.

These gentlemen have been brought up among us. And from their high moral character, their experience, and known qualifications, both as scholars and teachers, the Trustees believe they may cheerfully and heartily recommend the school to the undiminished confidence of the public.

The Trustees promise their cordial co-operation in maintaining and advancing the present reputation of the school, and the correct deportment and thorough instruction of the students.

This institution is designed to be strictly preparatory to the University, and we are permitted to refer to the President and Faculty with respect to the character and qualifications of the instructers.

The Fall session will commence on Thursday the 18th day of July next.

JAMES WEBB,	THOMAS CLANCY,
FRED. NASH,	EDM'D STRUDWICK,
CAD. JONES, Sr.,	JOHN W. NORWOOD,
JAS. PHILLIPS,	JOHN U. KIRKLAND.
JOHN TAYLOR,	

May 8, 1844. 7-t18Jly

BRILLIANT CAPITALS.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 21 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 15th of June, 1844.

PRIZES.

$25,000, $10,000, 4,600, 3,000, 2,200, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c. &c.

12 Drawn Nos. out of 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	22 wholes	$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 halves	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarters	27 50

$60,000
In Six Prizes of $10,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 22 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 22d of June, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Six Prizes of $10,000, amounting to Sixty Thousand Dollars! $3,500, 2,340, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 400, 200 of 200, &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of		25 wholes	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 23 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 29th of June, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,690, 12 Prizes of $2,000, 30 ditto of $1,500, 50 ditto of $1,000, 50 of $500, 75 of $300, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of		26 wholes	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

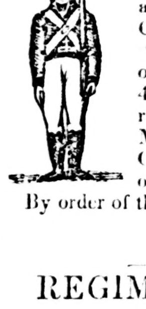
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
May 18, 1844. 7-tdpd

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 17, 1844. 3tf

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4TH BRIGADE N. C. MILITIA,
Carthage, April 11, 1844.



THE Special Court Martial convened for the trial of Colonel Duncan McCormick, having acquitted the said Duncan McCormick of the charges preferred against him, the action of the Court is approved. The Court is hereby dissolved.

Lieutenant Colonel Shaw is hereby ordered to parade his Regiment on the 4th day of July next, at the usual parade ground, when and where Colonel McCormick will resume the command. Col. McCormick is hereby discharged of arrest.

By order of the Brigadier General, W. D. Dowd.
D. G. MAC RAE,
Acting Aid-de-Camp.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
33d Regiment N. C. Militia,
May 7, 1844.

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Brigadier General Dowd, Elijah Fuller will order the Captains of the several Companies composing this Regiment, to parade their Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and publish the usual notice thereof in the Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

WILLIAM SHAW, *Lt. Col.*

HEAD QUARTERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

ATTENTION! *Gentlemen Officers of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia:*

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Lt. Col. Wm. Shaw, you are hereby commanded to have your respective Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of Lt. Col. William Shaw.
ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*
Fayetteville, May 8, 1844. 6-t4Jy

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

SELECT
Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, having resigned the charge of the Hillsborough Academy, contemplates opening a SELECT SCHOOL, twelve miles south west of Hillsborough, and the same distance,—west nearly,—from Chapel Hill. His leading motive is *to educate his own sons in the country;* and his selection has been made with special reference to this object.

For details apply to him —post paid—at Hillsborough, till November next, when the school is to begin.

W. J. BINGHAM.
Hillsborough, May 8, 1844. 7-2am5m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, some short time since, lost or mislaid a parcel of Notes, &c. viz: One Note on Jno. C. Wicker for $14; two Notes on Jesse Spivy, one for $76, the other for $36; one Note on Arch'd McDougald for $14; one Note on Duncan Morison for $4 50; one Note on Colin McFadyen for $60, with some credits; two Notes on Hugh A. Cameron, one for $10, the other for $9; one Note on Alex. Buie for $10; one Receipt against William Berryman for a debt against John McIver for $36; one Note on Wm. Campbell for $2 50; one Judgment against Matthew Wicker's son Edward for $10. The dates of none of the above are recollected. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said Notes, and the makers thereof from paying the same to any one but myself.

DONALD McDOUGALD.
Moore County, May 15, 1844. 7-3wpd

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, GA.,
August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,
DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, KY., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,
J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

"THE HARE BELL, a Token of Friendship," edited by Rev. C. W. Everest: 37 cents.

"Sacerdotal Absolution," a Sermon, preached by the Rev. M. A. Curtis before the last Episcopal Convention of North Carolina; 10 cents.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 6, 1844. 3-tf

NEW
CHEAP GOODS.
WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 15, 1844. 6tf

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
January 6, 1844. 88tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.
April 2, 1844. 1400tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

BALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

GREAT MICROSCOPE.—Dr. Lardner lately exhibited to a few friends in Charleston a microscope which enlarges objects about 2000 times. A flea was magnified 36 feet in length.

A mosquito filled the entire area of the vertical section of the stage.

Fine lace seemed like a giant net-work formed of thick ropes rudely knotted together.

A fine cambric needle, the eighty-eighth part of an inch in thickness, assumed the form of a pointed bar twenty-one inches thick and one hundred and twenty feet long.

LOCOFOCOISM.—Mr. Pettit of Indiana, the man who, in the early part of the session, was opposed to having a Chaplain for Congress, because he was opposed to all religion, said in the House on the 11th inst. that "he hated all corporations; he never would incorporate a church; on the contrary, would rather see every church in [illegible] land wr[illegible]n *ethereal flames!!!*"

And this man is s[illegible] to Co[illegible] ofo-cos of Indiana!

A late No. of the [illegible] that for March—c[illegible] dication of R[illegible] most fero[illegible] ry of the Triumvi[illegible] ged France in blood. The Demo[illegible] view is the acknowledged organ of the [illegible]-styled Democracy, and whatever in politics or morals, it asserts to be true, will be readily espoused by the whole party. So we need not be surprised to see another apotheosis of Robespierre and Marat in the Wester[illegible] Hemisphere.—*Richmond Whig.*

Communications.

CHARLOTTE, May 24, 1844.

Dear Sir: I have before me, the last Charlotte Journal, which, by examination, you may discover affects to give a description of the celebration of the 20th May, the Anniversary of the memorable Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Allow me, sir, to take this occasion, through your much circulated and highly esteemed paper, to say, the man that framed that article in the Journal, be he the editor, or some one appearing under the cover of an editorial effusion, has wilfully, maliciously, and malignantly misrepresented the true facts of the case, and knowingly perverted the truth. From a concurrence of unavoidable circumstances, there was some little want of unanimity and concert of action, not from any dissatisfaction or disaffection among the citizens of the place or the committee of arrangement. By reference to the Jeffersonian of this morning, may be discovered the prime cause of whatever irregularity occurred. It will be perceived that the committee of correspondence invited Gov. Swain to deliver an address on that occasion. He declined in due time. The committee then invited Gov. Iredell, whose answer, declining, did not reach this place until one or two days previous to the celebration. It became necessary for the committee to choose, forthwith, an orator for the occasion, which resulted in the selection of James W. Osborne, who proved himself, as he has ever done on all other occasions, to be one among the first and most eloquent sons of the old North State. We of the West have great reason to be proud of such a man. This was one cause of uncertainty and disarrangement. The committee was unable to answer the numerous questions asked them by strangers and the people in the country, who was to be our orator on the occasion, &c. And suppose, for a moment, there had been this mismanagement and irregularity of action on the part of the committee, is it any cause that the malignity of a press, and one in our own village, should be drawn down upon the heads of all concerned, by an attempt to hold them up in as odious a light as possible, and produce the impression abroad that it was a ridiculous attempt at celebrating that day which should be sacred to every true son of North Carolina? A man may stab his personal and private enemy in the dark or at advantage. Is this not much worse? There has been a noble and patriotic effort put on foot, which originated in the spirited exertions of the Ladies of Charlotte. Their enthusiastic conduct reflects the highest honor and commendation on their character, equalled only by their beauty and accomplishments, for which they have deservedly acquired a lasting reputation. Charlotte can beat the world for pretty women; and, sir, if the Ladies of North Carolina will follow their laudable example in this noble enterprise, the work must prosper—the monument will ascend to reflect honor and glory in all time to come upon departed worth. This community is indignant at the conduct of the Journal. He has boldly averred that "the whole proceedings of the day was kept secret." This bears falsehood upon its face. The committee was unable to secure the attendance of the Salem Band, which fact he knew as well as any one of the committee. The procession was headed by some young gentlemen playing on different kinds of instruments, cheering and animating music, entirely suitable to the occasion, and with credit to themselves. A continual round of cannonading for almost the entire day was kept up. The greatest enthusiasm, and the highest feeling of patriotism, was exhibited during the day. An immense crowd was in attendance, far exceeding the most sanguine expectation of any. All seemed to partake of the animating and cheering enthusiasm that was evinced during the entire day. The soul-stirring appeal made by Mr. Jones to the liberality of the friends of the monument, could not be realized by the editor of the Journal. * * * * *

O. P. Q.

[We have taken the liberty of omitting some of the remarks of "O. P. Q." notwithstanding his real name is in our possession. Their severity of personal reproof is our justification. At the same time we must say, that we are not suprised at the feeling of dissatisfaction and disgust naturally produced by so uncalled for an attack as the "Journal" made upon the noble effort to further a noble enterprize. No man who has a drop of true North Carolina blood in his veins, can help feeling a deep interest in favor of the success of the effort to erect an enduring monument of the glorious deed which immortalized the heroes and patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. We hope it may turn out that it was some person other than the Editor, who used the Journal to vent his unpatriotic feelings.]—*Observer.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON.

Pursuant to a short notice, a respectable portion of the Whigs of Anson assembled at Cedar Hill, on Saturday the 25th ult., for the purpose of uniting themselves more closely together by forming a Clay Club, as auxiliary to the Clay Club of Wadesborough.

On motion of Major G. B. Threadgill, Geo. Dunlap, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Jos. W. Allen and Dr. J. C. Craig appointed Secretaries.

Dr. John S. Kendall being called on to explain the object of the meeting, addressed the company in a forcible and impressive manner, alluding to the eminent services of Henry Clay of Kentucky; his qualifications for the office of President of the U. States, and advocating the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; alluding to a judicious tariff for the support of government, and advocating the Whig Creed, as read by our distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, on the 13th of April last at Raleigh.

After Dr. Kendall had concluded his address, on motion, the Chair appointed a committee of five to draft a Constitution for a Clay Club. Whereupon, the Chair appointed D. C. Lilly, G. B. Threadgill, Dr. J. S. Kendall, S. W. Burns, and Jeremiah Ingram, Jr., who, after retiring for a short time, reported a Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and 43 persons enrolled their names as members of said Club.

In pursuance of a clause of the Constitution, the following persons were chosen Officers of the Club: Geo. Dunlap, Esq., President; Samuel W. Burns, Dr. James C. Craig, and John Winfield, Vice Presidents; Jos. W. Allen and D. C. Lilly, Secretaries.

On motion of J. W. Allen,

Resolved, That the nomination of Jas. W. Osborne by the late Whig Convention in Charlotte, as Elector for this Electoral District, meets our entire approbation; and we pledge our Whig brethren throughout the State our next Electoral vote for Henry Clay for President and Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of Wm. A. Graham as our candidate for Governor, and that we will use all fair and lawful means to secure his election.

On motion of G. B. Threadgill, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the Fayetteville Obser[illegible] for publication, with a request that the Raleigh [illegible]r copy.

On [illegible] of Dr. J. C. Craig, the meeting adjourned [illegible] the 4th Saturday in June.

GEO. DUNLAP, *President.*
JOS. W. ALLEN, } *Secretaries.*
J. C. CRAIG, }

[illegible]STRICT CONVENTION.

L[illegible] to appointment, the Whig Delegates [illegible]nties composing the Ninth Electoral [illegible]bled in the Court House in Charlotte, on [illegible]e 21st day of May, when the following appe[illegible]ndance, viz:

An[illegible]y.—Gen. James M. Waddill, Lewis L. M[illegible]n, Esq., M. W. Culberthson, Thomas J. S[illegible]h P. Smith, Henry Grady, Wilson Allen, [illegible]dgill, John Sturdivant, Jr., Dr. William [illegible]s, and Dr. B. B. Horton.

Cabarrus County.—Gen. William C. Means, Col. Martin Shive, Dr. J. B. Young, Rufus Barringer, Esq. John B. Moss, Dr. M. M. Orr, Dr. Kiah P. Harris, A. H. Moss, Elias Snell, Joseph M. Cochran, E. R. Harris, Dr. J. F. Gilmer, and C. J. Harris.

Mecklenburg County.—Mathew Phiter, Samuel H. Walkup, Esq., Braley Oates, Benjamin W. Alexander, Andrew Grier, Dr. Daniel Asbury, James C. Wilson, Col. Solomon Reid, David Maxwell, Col. William H. Neil, Dr. James D. Smith, Silas Alexander, and James Porter.

Lincoln County.—Charles N. Emerson, Esq., Robert E. Johnson, and Vardry A. McBee.

The Convention was called to order by Gen. James M. Waddill, on whose motion, Gen. Wm. C. Means was appointed President, and on motion of Dr. Wm. P. Jennings, L. M. McLendon and S. H. Walkup were appointed Secretaries. The following Vice Presidents were then appointed, V. A. McBee, James Porter, Col. M. Shive, Thomas J. Smith, and Dr. D. Asbury. The President having explained the object of the Convention, on motion of Jos. P. Smith, the President appointed the following persons as a committee to draft Resolutions for the action of the Convention, viz: Braley Oates, Joseph P. Smith, C. N. Emerson, Esq., Rufus Barringer, Esq., and Dr. James D. Smith.

The Committee having retired, Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke, being present was called upon to address the Convention, to which he responded in an eloquent address for about an hour. He touched on many subjects and dwelt particularly on the subject of the annexation of Texas—he thought the true Whig and true Democratic parties were as much in favor of annexation at the proper time and on proper terms as the present *Calhoun clique.* His address was received with much applause.

The committee having returned reported through their chairman, R. Barringer, Esq. the following preamble and resolutions, which were zealously advocated by him and then unanimously adopted by the Convention:

WHEREAS, The Whig party of the United States have again opened the compaign in defence of their principles with well appointed and illustrious leaders; and *whereas,* the fruits of the great victory of 1840 having been wrested from us by the treachery of one who boldly avowing himself a true Whig, betrayed the party that elevated him to office, it becomes us, the Whigs of the Ninth Electoral District openly to set forth the cardinal principles of our creed. Therefore

1. *Resolved,* That we declare to the world the principles which, for years, have been inscribed on the banners of the Whig hosts in bold and radiant colors, viz: A Tariff for Revenue with discrimination for the purpose of protection to American Industry. A sound National Currency, convertible at all times and places into specie at the option of the holder. The Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among all the States. Just limitations and restraints upon the Executive power. Strict accountability by public officers. Economy in the national expenditures.

2. *Resolved,* That we heartily respond to the nomination of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, for President of the United States by the Baltimore Convention. That we recognise in him the perfect embodyment of Whig principles. That his long line of eminent public services entitles him to the fond regard of the American People. That in every public station which he has held he has proved himself the friend of the *Union,* the friend of the Country, the *whole* Country.

3. *Resolved,* That we as heartily respond to the nomination of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New York, for Vice President of the United States. In him we see beautifully blended the character of the Statesman, the Scholar, the Philanthropist and the Christian, all combining to render him one of the brightest ornaments of his country.

4. *Resolved,* That in the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, our candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of the Old North State, we have one of her ablest and purest Statesmen, one of her noblest and most devoted sons, a man in every respect worthy of the cordial support of her citizens.

5. *Resolved,* That with such our glorious Whig Principles, and with those illustrious names as our leaders, we must, we *will* conquer.

6. *Resolved,* That in accordance with the high duty and privilege conferred upon us by the Constitution we proceed to appoint an Elector for President and Vice President of the United States for the 9th Electoral District of North Carolina.

Dr. Jennings now proposed the name of JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., as the Whig candidate for Elector of the Ninth Electoral District, which nomination was carried by acclamation.

A committee, on motion of Gen. Waddill, was appointed to wait on Mr. Osborne and request a response to the nomination.

The President appointed the following persons on said committee, viz: Gen. Waddill, Henry Grady, Andrew Grier, R. E. Johnson and M. M. Orr.

The Convention now took a recess to meet again at half past one o'clock.

1½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention having assembled and a large audience being present, the committee returned with Mr. Osborne, who was presented to the Convention by Gen. Waddill, who accepted the nomination amidst shouts of applause and most eloquently addressed them. He was frequently interrupted by long, loud and repeated cheering.

C. N. Emerson, Esq. was then called upon for a speech. He accepted the call—and at one time chained the attention of the Convention with the most enthusiastic descriptions of Mr. Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen—and at another convulsed the audience with his inimitable accounts of Mr. Van Buren and his Party.

Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., being present was loudly called for, who in an able argument discussed the Tariff policy, and interspersed his conclusive reasonings on this great question, with anecdotes and humorous illustrations peculiar to himself.

On motion of Rufus Barringer, Esq. the following resolution was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we do most cordially recommend to the Whigs of this District our candidate for Elector, JAMES. W. OSBORNE, Esq. as a fearless champion of truth and an able and eloquent advocate of our principles.

On motion of Braley Oates, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in the Charlotte Journal, Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

WM. C. MEANS, *Pres't.*
SAMUEL H. WALKUP, } *Sec'ys.*
LEWIS M. McLENDON, }

☞ "Junius" is rather too personal for our columns—and is besides written too carelessly.

The Lewisburgh Chronicle, (Pa.) a stanch Locofoco paper, with the names of Van Buren and Muhlenberg flying at the mast-head, had the following apology for the lack of editorial matter in its last:

> "The absence of the Editor on a tour to the North will account for the lack of *editorial* in to-day's Chronicle. I (the Journeyman,) am a stanch Whig, consequently cannot think of writing a paragraph in favor of so hopeless, helpless, and, to say the least of it, so bad a cause as the Locofoco leaders espouse."

Millerism.—The "Midnight Cry" of the 23d instant says: "We confess that our *published* time is *past,* and that, as honest men, we cannot point to definite days in the future. We believe the 2300 days will extend to the end; and that the end can only be delayed so long as our published time, reckoning by inspired chronology, may have varied from God's time.

LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.

This body assembled in Baltimore on Monday the 27th. Mr. Saunders of N. C. nominated Hendrick B. Wright of Penn. and Wm. F. Ritchie of Va. for temporary Chairman and Secretary. Agreed to.

Mr. Saunders then moved to adopt the Rules of the Conventions of 1832 and 1835. These Rules require a vote of two-thirds to nominate a candidate, and their adoption was expected and intended to be fatal to Van Buren. The Globe charges that Mr. S. intended to trick his brethren by this premature motion, by having it adopted by the multitude present, before it was ascertained who were entitled to vote.

The motion produced great confusion, disorder, and a warm debate, in the midst of which a motion was made to have prayers, which over, the debate was continued in no prayerful temper. Finally, Mr. S. withdrew his motion for the present.

A committee was appointed to examine the credentials of members, though Mr. Nuttall of Ken. thought it unnecessary. He would cast no suspicion on any man of his party, as no democrat would lie. The convention would not take Mr. Nuttall's word for that, but appointed the committee.

Great confusion prevailed, Mr. Butler of N. Y. appealing in vain to members to observe order.

After a stormy session, adjourned till 4 P. M.

At 4 o'clock, the committee on credentials reported, that a full delegation was present from every State except South Carolina, which had none; Louisiana, deficient four; New Jersey, deficient one, and a deficiency of one or two from some other State. They rejected the credentials of one man from New Jersey.

A motion was made, but afterwards withdrawn, to exclude all from the room except Delegates.

On motion, leave was granted to Mr. Frazier, of Penn., to withdraw from the Convention, and make a speech to his anxious brethren outside, for the purpose of keeping them quiet.

Nearly the whole sitting was occupied in discussing the principle of requiring the nominations to be made by a two-thirds vote. Mr. Walker of Miss., (whose speech was received with alternate cheers and hisses,) and Mr. Saunders of N. C. both spoke in favor of the rule, while Mr. Butler of N. Y. vehemently opposed it, contending that the absolute rule of the majority was the true democratic doctrine as laid down by Mr. Jefferson. He was satisfied, he said, that none of the gentlemen who were candidates for the honor of the nomination could receive a two thirds vote, and argued that, for the Convention, being apprized of this fact, to adopt such a rule, would be an indirect though wilful disregard of the instructions they had received from their primary Conventions. Such a course would present one of two evils—either to defeat a nomination altogether, or to coerce the selection of a candidate objectionable to a large majority of the Convention; and, if a rule were forced upon them requiring that which it was impossible fairly to obtain, it might, by destroying it, wholly defeat the purposes of the Convention.

The discussion was postponed about 8 o'clock at night, for the purpose of appointing officers. Mr. Wright of Penn. was chosen President, with 25 Vice Presidents, (R. M. Saunders of N. C.) and 6 Secretaries. The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday morning, the President returned thanks for the honor done him, and, adverting to the present discord in the ranks, urged the necessity of union.

The debate on the two-thirds rule was resumed. After several members had spoken, Mr. Walker of Miss. replied to Mr. Butler, and expressed his belief that the defeat of the party would certainly follow the nomination of Van Buren, and the triumph of the Whigs be secured. [Here there was a round of applause, interrupted by hissing. The Chairman was again compelled to command order, and requested the withholding of approbation when gentlemen were speaking.]

Mr. Rantoul of Mass. thought that Mr. Clay would certainly be elected if any man were nominated who did not get two-thirds of the votes present.

Mr. Saunders concluded a fiery speech in reply to Mr. Butler, by saying he desired nothing but the defeat of the Whig party, and as essential to this the adoption of the two-thirds rule, so that Mr. Van Buren might be defeated in getting the nomination.

The vote was taken, after 4 hours debate, and the two-thirds rule was adopted, 148 to 118, New York and the North generally voting against it, and the South and West generally for it. As this vote was regarded as a fatal one to Van Buren, we give the vote:—

Yeas.—Massachusetts 5, Vermont 3, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 3, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 12, Delaware 3, Maryland 6, Virginia 17, North Carolina 5, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 6, Tennessee 13, Kentucky 12, Indiana 12, Illinois 9, Michigan 5, Arkansas 3—148.

Nays.—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Massachusetts 7, Vermont 3, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 3, New York 36, Pennsylvania 13, Maryland 2, North Carolina 5, Ohio 23, Missouri 7.—118.

The Convention then adjourned to 3½ o'clock.

On Tuesday afternoon the Convention proceeded to vote, *viva voce*, seven times in succession, without any one obtaining two-thirds, though Van Buren had a majority of 27 on the first trial. After these seven abortive attempts, Mr. Miller of Ohio moved, that as Martin Van Buren had received a majority of votes in the Convention on the first ballot, he therefore be declared by the Convention, its regularly and unanimously nominated candidate. This motion was pronounced out of order by the Chairman, being in direct opposition to the rules previously agreed upon by which the Convention was to be governed. An appeal was consequently taken from the Chair's decision which gave rise to much excited feeling and warm discussion. During this disturbance, a gentleman from Pennsylvania—Mr. Hickman—jumped up and forthwith moved that Gen. Jackson be unanimously proclaimed the nominee of the Convention.

At this point the disorder and confusion became supreme—gentlemen sprung from their seats in parts of the hall, and it seemed as if each one present had found a tongue to answer through the misty shroud of discordancy, that like a pall, had gathered over them. Some stamped their feet, others cried aloud for order, and a portion were seen mounted upon the benches. The spectacle truly baffles all description. Finally, the especial friend of the "old hero" was pronounced alike out of order.

The disorder continued till 6 o'clock, when an adjournment took place till Wednesday;

When the debate was again resumed, with much bitterness. Several of the Ohio members complained that their rights were trampled on and themselves treated without due courtesy "by those who had attempted to lord it over them."

The 8th vote was finally taken. The following shows the vote on each occasion:—

	1st ballot.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Van Buren	146	127	121	111	103	101	99
Cass	83	94	92	105	107	116	123
Johnson	24	33	38	32	29	23	21
Buchanan	4	9	11	17	26	25	22
Calhoun	6	1	2	1	1	1	1
Woodbury	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Stewart	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Polk							

[The N. C. Delegation voted in every way. Divided between Cass and Johnson, with a vote for Calhoun and 2 for Van Buren, then all for Johnson, next all for Cass, and then again divided.]

Mr. Polk's votes came from the following States: New Hampshire 6, Massachusetts 7, Pennsylvania [illegible], Maryland 1, Alabama 9, Louisiana 6, Tennessee 13.

This result produced confusion. Mr. Hickman of Penn. considered that the delegates from his State were insulted by being asked to vote for any other than Van Buren and Johnson. Members jumped up in all parts of the room, and confusion was worse confounded. A gentleman moved to appoint persons to enforce order. Motion rejected. Mr. Young of N. Y. called the recent subject of the re-annexation of Texas as a farce. It was a fire-brand thrown into their camp by a distinguished Southern gentleman—alluding, we presume, to Mr. Calhoun—which he predicted, six months hence would greatly be repented. Nero, he said, had fiddled, when Rome was burning, and the present falsehood Nero is in like manner now fiddling during the raging of that Texan storm which he had raised. If therefore, they went on to nominate whilst the two-third rule was in existence, and nominate a candidate favorable to the subject of re-annexing Texas to this Union, the world would say it had been produced by bargain, intrigue, corruption, &c. He closed by offering a resolution against the two-thirds rule, but it was not entertained by the Chair. Then, in God's name, said Mr. Young, are we to be kept here to all eternity!—This work will not, cannot answer.

The N. Y. Delegation rose to retire to consult among themselves, and as they were retiring, Mr. Cohen of Geo. charged Mr. Young with "throwing an apple of discord in their ranks, and then meanly skulking out of the house." This produced loud and protracted cries and hisses.

When the New York Delegation returned, Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Delegation, stated that he had been authorised by Mr. Van Buren himself to withdraw his name in case it should be necessary to promote harmony, and in the course of his speech he mentioned that he had received a letter within a day or two from Gen. Jackson, expressing the hope that the Convention would be enabled to unite on Mr. Van Buren as the candidate for President. The conclusion of this letter was read by Mr. B., and is, substantially, as follows: "*May God bless you, my dear friend, and preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and may its labors result in reconciling all differences of opinion and uniting its members in the nomination of Mr. Van Buren.*"

After the announcement of the determination of New York to give up Mr. Van Buren, the delegations all finally united on James K. Polk, of Tennessee. Several of them had voted for other persons, and changed their votes.

Messrs. Pickens and Ellmore, of South Carolina, then appeared for the first time since the meeting of the Convention, and gave in their *individual* adhesion to the nomination of Mr. Polk, they not being regularly appointed Delegates.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock, Mr. Walker of Miss. nominated Silas Wright, of N. Y. for Vice President. A number of speeches were made, one by Mr. Nuttall of Ken who said that the last time he saw Gen. Jackson was several years ago when he Mr. N. was on his way to the National Nominating Convention; and that Gen. Jackson had then told him to remember, in making the nominations, the value of "gunpowder popularity," which Mr. N. appeared to allude to for the purpose of signifying that it would have been better for the Convention to have nominated a "fighting man" for one of the high offices.

The Convention finally voted, and Silas Wright received 258 votes, Levi Woodbury 8.

The nomination of Mr. Wright was instantly communicated to Washington by Morse's Telegraph, and an answer was at once returned, that Mr. Wright was then in the Capitol, (where the telegraph is,) and wished it to be said to the Convention, that "he declined the nomination."

When this answer was received, a number of Mr. W.'s friends, who were at the telegraph in Baltimore, sent on a request that he would reconsider his declination, and accept the nomination.

In a short time the response came, saying "that under *no circumstances* could Mr. Wright consent to accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency."

The Convention, however, sent a committee of five to Washington to prevail on Mr. Wright to accept, who reported on Thursday morning a letter from Mr. W. positively declining.

Whereupon, after debate, two votes were had for a candidate for Vice President, which resulted as follows:—

	1st.	2d.
Dallas,	13	220
Fairfield,	105	30
Woodbury,	44	6
Cass,	39	
Johnson,	26	
Stewart,	23	
Marcy,	5	

After the first vote, Mr. Walker expressed the hope that Mr. Dallas would be nominated by *acclamation*, but several voices exclaimed "it can't be done." Inquiry was made as to Mr. Fairfield's views in regard to Texas. Mr. Saunders replied that he was decidedly favorable to annexation; and Mr. Clifford stated that he was for taking Texas and Oregon both.

Another member wished to inquire what were the views of Mr. Dallas on the subject of a Bank of the United States, as he remembered that gentleman had reported the bill for the re-charter of the late Bank, in the Senate of the United States, to which Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, replied, that Mr. Dallas had reported that charter, but he had done so by instruction from his State Legislature, but that Mr. D. was then, and had been ever since opposed to a Bank of the United States. Here Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, said, "why did not Mr. Dallas *resign*, if he was opposed to the Bank, instead of advocating a re-charter?"—no reply was made, and Mr. P. added, "he ought to have done that."

After the second vote Mr. Clifford, of Maine, moved that the vote for Mr. Dallas be declared unanimous; upon taking the question on the resolution, only one negative vote was heard, but that was very *loud*.

The President then addressed the convention in a closing speech, in the course of which he remarked, that the nominations of the Convention were the *best* that could have been made, when many voices in various parts of the room exclaimed, *no, no.* He congratulated them on the "perfect unanimity!! that had characterised their deliberations," and the "auspicious circumstances of success." This Convention, said he, "will last, and be fresh on the page of our country's history, *when the Pyramids of the Nile shall have crumbled, stone by stone, to atoms*"!!! [From which we infer, that the Pyramids are near their end.]

The Convention then, at 10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Jewitt, of Maine, adjourned *sine die*—the countenances of the members not indicating any thing like enthusiasm or satisfaction.

As soon as the vote for adjournment had passed, Mr. McGinniss, on of the Delegates from Missouri took the chair just vacated by the President, and addressed the Convention as follows:

I have sought, at various times, to address the Convention, for the purpose of expressing my opinion upon the course it has adopted—but I have been rudely and uncivilly denied the exercise of my rights as one of its members. I have, therefore, no resort left, except to take this opportunity of proclaiming that I bear no part in the responsibility of what it has done. It has committed a gross fraud—a fraud upon the Democratic party—a fraud upon the country. I go against it—Missouri will go against it—I denounce it. I know that it is useless to spend more breath upon the subject *here*, but the people will see it, and treat it as it deserves to be treated.

Mr. McGinniss is, we understand, one of the Locofoco Electoral Candidates of the State of Missouri, and a man of great influence in that State, among the party, as his selection as a Delegate to the Convention and as an Elector for President is positive evidence.

THE SCENE AT THE TELEGRAPH.

It would require more skilful limners than we to portray with the vividness of truth the scene exhibited by the crowd of expectant Democrats yesterday at the south door of the Capitol as the priest of the [illegible] within, announcing its revelations, slowly inscribed the names of the States which had successively voted for Mr. Polk; and when, at length, the wonder-working telegraph proclaimed the final consummation, it was heard by all the faithful with speechless amazement. That all the chiefs—the leaders of the party who had been so long coquetting for the honor, and who had been talked of and voted for—Cass, Johnson, Buchanan, Calhoun—that even Mr Van Buren himself, whom the general "Democratic" voice had emphatically named as the candidate of the party, and who had actually received a large majority of the votes of the Convention—that all these should be thrown aside [illegible] for one of the subalterns of the party, not before spoken of or thought of—was a [illegible] ble. But so it was, and although the [illegible] out the country will learn the decision [illegible] surprise as (we dare say) the [illegible] himself will, still we suppose they will be obliged to swallow it with what grace they can.

National Intelligencer.

Prentice says a Loco-Foco acquaintance, on hearing of the [illegible] dous Whig victories, exclaimed [illegible] Whigs tell us about the same [illegible] this isn't the same old coon [illegible] much bigger coon, with sharper teeth [illegible] er claws, longer tail, and more [illegible]

TYLER CONVENTION.

This assemblage of Office Holders and Office Seekers, if we may believe the Madisonian, was a magnificent affair. That paper says there were 1000 Delegates—it might be a curious subject of inquiry, who appointed them Delegates? The only name we have seen from North Carolina, is that of Silvester Brown, one of the Vice Presidents, who is son of the Collector of the Port of Beaufort, who has upwards of $1000 a year.

A vast deal of confusion attended the organization, with some warm and angry debate. The members (says the Baltimore American,) disregarding all order and propriety, crowded round the platform, twenty speakers being on the floor at once. Various propositions were made to enforce order. Among others it was proposed to appoint four Sergeants-at-arms. The Chair appointed Mr. Cunningham, of Virginia; Mr. Southall, of Virginia; Mr. L. F. Thomas, of Missouri; and W. S. Sangston, of Maryland. A resolution was also passed directing the gentlemen who had seats on the platform, and who possessed advantages not only for obtaining the floor, but also in controlling the body, should take seats among the delegates. The resolution was adopted, but not without some opposition on the part of the occupiers of the platform. Order being finally restored, Rountree's band was called upon, and during the performance the committee came in and reported the following officers:

President—Joel W. White, of Connecticut, with 17 Vice Presidents, (of whom Silvester Brown of N. C. was one,) and 8 Secretaries.

Judge White, on taking the Chair, returned his thanks for the honor conferred on him, and read a few brief remarks suited to the occasion. He reminded the members that they had been deputed to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President. Principally, however, they had been deputed to nominate an honest man, and that man was John Tyler, a Jeffersonian Democrat. He concluded his remarks by proposing three cheers for John Tyler and Texas, which was instantly responded to.

Mr. Mayo, of Virginia, observed that, as the proceedings of the Convention should be marked with due solemnity, he moved that the Rev. Dr. Kreider, one of the Vice Presidents, be requested to address the Throne of Grace, which was done.

Dr. Kreider then rose and addressed the Convention as to the object of their assembling, and after lauding the qualifications of Mr. Tyler, concluded by offering the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we have the highest respect for the opinions of our fellow-citizens, as manifested in their county, district, and State meetings, as well as in the primary assemblages of the people, in which they have nominated JOHN TYLER as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States; and the members of this Convention deem it due to him, and hereby proclaim it as their chief desire to see him in the Presidential chair in 1845."

The resolution was received with demonstrations of satisfaction, but several of the members objected to the vote being now taken. A scene of the greatest uproar and confusion followed. The Sergeants-at-arms were busy in restoring order.

After several speeches pro and con,—

Mr. Kreider's resolution was put to the Convention, and carried with loud acclamation, and was subsequently ratified by nine cheers.

A new outbreak of confusion now followed. A dozen members were on the floor at once. The previous question was moved and carried, with loud acclamation. All was confusion; groans, shouts, and hisses arose from all parts of the hall. A member proposed that police officers should be sent for; but the motion was not in order.

Mr. Eddy, of New York, offered a resolution which he handed to the Chair. Some moved that it be laid on the table; others wanted to hear it read.—It was finally read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the Chair, to confer with the Democratic Convention now in this city, on the propriety of referring the election of the candidates for the next Presidency again to the people, and for the selection of delegates by the district system to meet in convention in this city on the second Monday of August next."

The resolution was rejected by acclamation.

A member from Accomac county now addressed the Chair, and pledged the vote of Accomac for the nomination. He concluded by offering the following:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Chair to wait on John Tyler, and inform him that he has been nominated by this Convention as the candidate for the office of President of the United States."

The resolution was carried.

A motion was then made for the appointment of a committee of one from each State to designate a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and to report to this Convention to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Sprigg, of Maryland, then moved the appointment of a committee of nine, whose duty it shall be to draught an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the claims of John Tyler to the gratitude of his country.

A resolution was offered on behalf of the Virginia Delegation, declaring that the attempts made by some politicians of Virginia to give currency to the report that John Tyler cannot carry his native State, are false, and that it is their belief that the Democracy of Virginia will rally round his standard.

The mover stated that it was not intended to ask action on the resolution. It was ordered to be spread upon the journal, and the Convention then adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

We learn additionally from Baltimore, by the Telegraph, that the Tyler Convention adjourned yesterday about noon, after delegating to a committee of nine persons the power to nominate and announce a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to be run upon the same ticket with Mr. Tyler.

National Intelligencer.

From the Baltimore Patriot, May 27.

The Tyler Convention will afford our citizens an opportunity of seeing an assembly of the office holders and office seekers, of the Union generally, marshalled under the particular charge of Mr. Robert Tyler, the hopeful heir of the acting President. "A looker on," in the Tyler Convention, would be able to designate, by the striking contrast they exhibit, the office *holders* and the office *seekers*. Both exhibit signs of solicitude in their faces,—and both are somewhat careworn—the *holder* from the apprehension of losing, and the *seeker* from the unceasing solicitude with which he has sought office. The man *in* office, however, shows that he has at least been well fed—is fat, or, "in good keep." The man *out* of office, is lean, or if he has flesh, it hangs loose upon him. He looks as if he did not eat at all, or partook only of slops or weak gruel. As John Holmes said of Issac Hill:

> "He is lean and mean,
> And cadaverous in the extreme."

Perhaps so good an opportunity of seeing the living [illegible] soon occur again, and our citizens should not lose the opportunity of doing so, by calling in upon the Tyler Convention.

From the Washington Standard.

BY AUTHORITY.

A CANDIDATE WANTED.

[illegible]

War Office.

[illegible] Thursday last the Senate rejected the nomination of [illegible] Murphy, [illegible] of Chargé des Affaires to the United States to Texas—in which capacity, the reader will remember, he has been acting, under an appointment of the President, in the recess of the Senate, for the last nine months, or more.

National Intelligencer.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

House of Representatives, May 25, 1844.

Gentlemen: I herewith transmit a letter written some weeks since by Mr. Clay, (in reply to a note which I addressed to him at Norfolk, in Virginia,) which I have withheld from publication, inasmuch as he was impressed (as expressed in his letter) that I overrated the importance of the charge. Within the last ten days I have received several letters asking copies of my speech in defence of Mr. Clay, *particularly* upon this charge. I have not yet had the leisure to write out my speech, but shall do so at the first convenient moment. In the mean time you will please publish the enclosed, which is a single link in the chain of testimony I have in my possession to nail this charge to the counter as a base *forgery*.

JOHN WHITE.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

Washington, May 6, 1844.

My Dear Sir: I have received your note, bringing to my notice a certificate subscribed by five gentlemen, members of the present House of Representatives, all of them my political opponents, which you inform me is going the rounds of the Locofoco papers. The object of that certificate seems to be to verify the correctness of an extract taken from the National Intelligencer of the 1st of July, 1820. In that extract I am stated by a former member of the House of Representatives (I believe not now living) to have remarked, in a debate which occurred a year before, to the following effect: "If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves they must let us have *white ones;* for we cannot cut our firewood, and black our shoes, and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen."

I think you attach an importance to this miserable attempt to prejudice me which it does not merit.—Here is an extract from the files of the Intelligencer, under date near twenty-four years ago, not from any speech of mine, but from a speech of another member of Congress. He does not undertake to give my *words*, but merely states his impression of the *effect* of certain words used by me a year before.

During the long and arduous discussions of what was called the Missouri question, I was so engrossed with the importance of the subject, and so deeply apprehensive of the awful consequences which it involved, that I never wrote out or corrected any speech of mine made during the progress of the debate. On the last and most important occasion of the agitation of that question, I made an elaborate speech of several hours' duration, no part of which, I believe, was ever reported by any of the stenographers, as it certainly never was by me.

I certainly will not undertake to recite what were the precise words used by me on the occasion of any of the numerous speeches, short or long, which I made in Congress on the Missouri question; but this I will undertake to assert, with the most perfect confidence, that I never used the words, or any words which would bear the import of the extract, to which I have alluded. I am confident of it because I never entertained such a sentiment in my life. I never conceived a contingency in which I would favor or countenance reducing white men to slavery. To such an imputation I may oppose the tenor of a whole life, during which my humble exertions have been constantly directed to the preservation of liberty at home and the encouragement of its establishment in foreign countries. If I have not been able to extend these exertions to the black race held in bondage in this country, it has been because of considerations and convictions, sincerely and honestly entertained, embracing the peace and happiness of both the white and black races, which have been often presented to the public.

It is quite possible that, in arguing upon the existence of the institution of slavery in this country, I may have contended that the black race supplied those domestic offices which, under the names of "help," "menial servants," and "domestics," are to be found in every state of civilized society, and consequently relieved the white race from the performance of those offices. If I have ever employed such an argument, (of which I have no recollection,) it is apparent how erroneous inferences may have been drawn from it which it did not authorize.

I have no desire to disparage the industry of the wives of any of the certifiers to the extract, nor to boast of that in my own family; but I venture to say that no one of them performs more domestic industry with her own hands than my wife does at Ashland.

I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant.

Hon. John White. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay reached Lexington on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, in fine health and spirits. He was enthusiastically received by thousands, welcomed home by Ex-Chief Justice Robertson, and escorted to Ashland by the blaze of hundreds of torch-lights.

He attempted to escape the pageant, but the people forestalled him. They drew him out of the stage at the suburbs, and compelled him to receive their formal greetings through Judge Robertson, and to hear their spontaneous cheers. He replied, good humoredly, that he was very happy to see them—happy to see every one of them—but there was a fine old lady in the neighborhood he would rather see than any body else; and, begging them to allow him to hasten to Ashland, bade them good night. But they conducted him safely thither, amidst joyous acclamations, and left him to the repose he so much desired.

Returning to the city, a crowd had collected around the door of the Phœnix Hotel, and were addressed by the unwearied old patriot, Governor Metcalfe. After he had spoken about half an hour, Gen. Combs and Dr. Cross were successively called for, and responded in brief and animating speeches.—*National Intelligencer.*

GOOD.—The Lexington (Ky.) Inquirer chronicles an incident as "too good to be lost," which is amusing, to say the least of it.

The Whigs of Lexington, it seems, in order to give the citizens an hour's notice of the approach of Mr. Clay, on his late return home, planted signal guns at convenient distances from each other, for six or eight miles in the direction of Paris. When the stage arrived at Moreland's, the first was to be fired, and the signal was to be carried to town by the others.

Two or three of the Democrats, hearing of the arrangement, thought they would play a fine trick upon the Whigs, and prepared a signal gun of their own. This they took in a carriage some six miles from town, secured their horse, (as they thought,) and fired away. As good luck would have it, the explosion (says the Inquirer) was no great shakes, and the wind was contrary. The Whig stationed at the next signal gun did not hear it, but the Locofoco horse did, broke loose from his moorings, and away he went for town, "smashing the buggy into a thousand pieces." The poor Democrats walked very quietly home, says the Editor, fully impressed, no doubt, with the correctness of Kendall's doctrines about providential dispensations."

From the Washington Standard.

THE FIRST POLK SONG.

BY HARDIN, OF ILLINOIS.

Ah Matty Van's a used up man,
And Lewis Cass, he cannot pass,
And as for our old friend Tecumsey,
He's lost amidst the *rumpsy dumpsy.*

There's Stewart he can't run at all,
And Buck's kept quiet in his stall;
The Locos are uncertain folk,
They've knocked all down and set up Polk.

You'd better keep your Polk away,
Or we will cover him o'er with Clay;
The Coons will never stop or baulk,
But eat up *berries, Polk, and stalk.*

Addenda by the Standard.

And Wright was right, at any rate,
To spurn a hook, with such a bait;
For *Vice*, with such a man as *Polk*,
E'en Silas thought too rough a joke.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes a letter to the Editors from Washington, from which we take the following:

"It is said the President sent to the Senate yesterday a most important message, containing the *proofs* that some arrangement with England was on foot, and that he had reasons for believing a proposal had been planned, if not now ready to be sent, which would meet with a ready acceptance. I should not be surprised if yesterday was one of the *astounding* and momentous days in Senatorial history. If the documents sent to the Senate be not sufficient to check the mad career of the Clayites, another budget will probably go in, which, when brought before the nation, *as they will be*, whether the Senate chooses to publish or not, will raise a storm that will be felt in every part of our country."

This must relate to some confidential communication by the President to the Senate, of which nothing has yet been divulged by authority of the Senate. We suspect it to refer to certain extracts from anonymous letters, which the President is said to have sent to the Senate, and which, because they *are* anonymous, can be of no consequence whatever. Should this be the Message referred to—and we doubt whether there be any other—it is enough to ask, who ever before heard of *anonymous proofs*? Much less, who ever heard of anonymous letters or extracts of letters being made the subject of official communication by the President to the Senate?—*National Intelligencer.*

Screws Loose in old Berks.—We observe in the last number of the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, says the Harrisburg, Pa., Clay Bugle, the proceedings of a meeting held in Lower Heidelberg township, composed of a portion of the disaffected "democracy" of Old Berks. The President of the meeting was one of the leading spirits in the ranks of Locofocoism a year or two ago, and a majority of those who participated have heretofore been identified with Locofocoism. Col. Hugh Lindsay, whose renunciation of Locofocoism is fresh in the memory of our readers, delivered an address in German, which was enthusiastically applauded. The following expressive resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we hail with much satisfaction the evidence in all parts of the country and in this county that the people are *awakening* to a sense of the importance of the coming crisis, and are preparing to give an UNITED SUPPORT TO CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN AND MARKLE.

Resolved, That the nomination of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN meets our *cordial approbation*, and believing as we do that they will sustain sound democratic principles, we will give them our hearty support.

Resolved, That we go heart and hand for the soldier and farmer of Westmoreland, Gen. Joseph Markle, as our candidate for Governor, and that we view with contempt the assertions of our opponents that he is "incompetent"—believing that a *farmer* is just as fit for governor as a *Parson.*

Resolved, That we are in favor of a TARIFF and the party which supports a tariff—believing that it is right our WORKMEN AND LABORERS SHOULD BE PROTECTED against the cheap labor of Europe.

Resolved, That the nomination of the Rev. Henry A. Muhlenburg, having been obtained through his money, contrary to the wishes of the people, *no true democrat* can sustain him.

Resolved, That whereas Henry A. Muhlenburg was nominated through the aid of Governor Porter and is now in *the hands of the tools and agents of Gov. Porter*, we believe his election would be Gov. Porter's corrupt administration over again—a thing we *never can consent to.*

Professor Morse's Telegraph.—The working of this wonderful result of human ingenuity, acting upon late developments in science, excited universal admiration in this city yesterday. The communication being perfected between the Pratt street Railroad Depot in Baltimore and the Capitol, communications were exchanged between the two cities at several intervals in each hour during the day; the communication from one city to the other occupying only an almost insensible moment of time. Thus, at 30 minutes before 2 o'clock information was received here of the nomination of Mr. Carroll as the "Democratic" candidate for Governor; a few minutes later, of the nomination of John Tyler by acclamation as a candidate for the Presidency by the Tyler Convention; and so on with every other incident occurring at Baltimore during the day.

National Intelligencer.

THE OBSERVER for the ensuing six months will embrace the results of the canvass both for Governor and President. It will be furnished for six months at $1 cash in advance.

R. D. ADDINGTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM VIRGINIA,

VERY respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he can always be found (for a short time) at the Lafayette Hotel, unless professionally engaged elsewhere. Persons wishing to consult him are requested to call as soon as practicable, especially those who desire Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, as this operation sometimes requires considerable time. The several operations of plugging, cleaning, regulating and extracting the Teeth, shall always be performed in the neatest and kindest manner, and upon the most modern improved scientific principles. Old plates altered so as to fit comfortably.

May 8, 1844. 5tf

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Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

May 1, 1844. 67-1Ypd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

District Convention.

A Convention will be held at Carthage, on Tuesday the 23d of July, being County Court week in Moore, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for Elector for this District, composed of the counties of Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Montgomery, Randolph and Stanly. It is hoped that all the counties will be represented.

The two Locofoco Conventions have met and adjourned. An account of each, compiled from the most authentic sources, will be found in this paper.

The Tyler Convention got through with great enthusiasm and unanimity, and betook themselves to Washington in a body.—the office holders to make assurance doubly sure, and the office hunters to beg for a crumb.

Mr. Tyler has accepted the nomination, as was perhaps to have been expected; but he writes a letter in doing so, which is one of the most curious things we ever saw, dwelling upon "the course of public opinion in his favor, as manifested in *numerous primary assemblies*, and announced by the proceedings and resolutions of *large masses of the people in most of the States*"!!! In publishing it, the Madisonian says, "*Let Mr. Polk 'withdraw'*" or take the CONSEQUENCES OF PRODUCING DIVISION AS A THIRD CANDIDATE!

The serio-comic scenes through which the other Convention passed, during three days—almost as riotous days as those in Philadelphia lately—closed by the enactment of a broad farce, in the selection of Jas. K. Polk of Tennessee as the Candidate for President—a man who was never before, we imagine, dreamed of for that office; and yet for whom Van Buren, Cass, Johnson, Buchanan, and all, have been quietly laid on the shelf! in consequence of the long wrangling between the friends of the various aspirants. We have never known a more general burst of laughter than the news produced.

Mr. Dallas has accepted the nomination as the Locofoco candidate for Vice President. At first it was understood that he declined, but when the committee waited on him, he signified his willingness to accept, "thinking it due to the party to allow his name to be thus used, when they regarded it as advantageous to the cause." Rather ungracious, that.

The following give the views of some of the leading papers on this odd result:—

From the Baltimore Patriot.

If the lateness of the hour at which this extraordinary result took place did not forbid much remark upon it, our own conviction of its want of every requisite to make it imposing would do so. It is scarcely disguised by those who made it, that it was only done to afford a plausible excuse for the overwhelming defeat which, under any circumstances, they knew awaited them. In after time, when the causes of the second route of the Locofoco party shall be inquired into, it will be deemed an all-sufficient reply for its apologists to say, that it occurred under the lead of a man whose want of all fitness for the high office of President of the United States, constrained almost every body to vote for a competitor, who was as remarkable for his unequalled capacity and his high renown, as this new nominee is for his mediocrity and his obscurity.

We have only time to-day, to add, that, although the nomination of Mr. Polk is the defeat of Mr. Van Buren, it is, at the same time, the work of and the triumph of Mr. Van Buren's friends. It was, at any time, within the power of Mr. V. B's. friends to have chosen Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Cass—but, as those two gentlemen had placed themselves in opposition to him, and, for the purpose of ensuring his defeat, had insisted upon the adoption of the two-third rule, Mr. V. B's. adherents would listen to no compromise that did not involve the disappointment of their expectations. This was right and just. They made Mr. V. B. the victim of a contemptible intrigue, and it was but a fair return that he should hoist them with their own petard. They have, it is true, killed him, and with Texas and the two-third rule; but he is not without his own revenge. He has made a ghost of Mr. Calhoun. He has annihilated Cass. He has distanced Buchanan—and he has, without the slightest remorse, set up James K. Polk, to be shot at, for the amusement of all parties, during the ensuing campaign.

We had heard much of the management of the New York Van Buren phalanx. We must give them, for this last act of political generalship, all praise.—They have covered up their retreat, and when all parties supposed they were utterly overwhelmed and routed—by a skillful move—by a simple change of front, they turned the fortune of battle, and with James K. Polk won the victory, which all but themselves believed they had lost in Martin Van Buren.

So shrewd, so far-seeing, and so well informed politicans as are these New York Van Burenites could not hope to win the coming election. All their efforts have been made to secure them the advantage in the combat of 1848. They have secured all the advantages the nomination of a friend could give them, by having James K. Polk—and they have secured this *further advantage*, which they could not have had with Martin Van Buren as the nominee, that they may claim the defeat of Mr. Polk, as a consequence of a failure to follow their advice and counsel.

From the National Intelligencer.

This nomination may be considered as the dying gasp, the last breath of life, of the "Democratic" party. Disabled, by a cunning and successful stratagem, from the support of Mr. Van Buren, whom they really preferred, to whom they owed the honor of a nomination, and to whom a decided majority actually gave their votes: unable to rally even a majority in favor of any one of the other citizens whose claims have been before the People, the Convention appears, by a preconcerted movement, rather than break up in utter confusion, to have unanimously thrown away its vote, and *let itself down* on Mr. Polk. The abandonment, in succession, of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Cass, Col. Johnson, and Mr. Buchanan, men whose political characters and services however valued) are at least known to the whole country, and have been considered by different State Conventions such as to entitle them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens, can be regarded in no other light than as the breaking up of a party, which, though destined to defeat at the ensuing National Election under *any* leader, would yet have been a formidable antagonist under Mr. Van Buren, its actual head.

From the Richmond Whig.

Well! the mountain is safely through its labor and James K. Polk of Tennessee is the mouse!

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE LOCO FOCO NOMINATION!!

Never before did we see so much surprise depicted in the countenances of human beings as was manifested by the *phizzes* of the People of Petersburg, of all parties, when the news of the nomination of JAMES K. POLK (!!) for the Presidency of the United States reached this Town on Thursday. At first the rumor was entirely discredited: it was regarded as too desperate an act for even the desperate "Democracy" to be guilty of—and the reply [illegible]

[illegible] that we saw, on first hearing it, was—"Oh! no! it cannot be so: it's a hoax." They evidently thought that some wag was "*poking* fun at them." The mail, however, arrived in the afternoon and put at rest all doubts on the subject. The surprise indicated by the countenances of the Whigs gave way to a broad grin, and the elongated visages of our Loco Foco friends denoted that they regarded the matter as "too true to be made a joke of."

The "Globe" reconciles itself mainly by the hope that Polk will carry Tennessee, and thus "give the old Hero of the Hermitage the satisfaction of witnessing the return of his beloved Tennessee to the democratic fold, before he closes his earthly career." What a reason! But it is not so certain that Polk will get Tennessee. We have no idea that a man who has twice been beaten by a new man, almost unknown, for the office of Governor, can get the vote of Tennessee for President.

The New York Evening Post (the leading Locofoco paper of that State, if not of the Union,) speaking of the late Locofoco National Convention and the scheme by which Mr. Van Buren was defeated, says: "There never has been a grosser or more manifest piece of knavery transacted!"

The Post also says: "A nomination made by such means ["gross and manifest knavery"] * * * could command no moral force, or be regarded as having the least authority. A nomination made by delegates in violation of the instructions of their constituents, is clearly no nomination at all, no matter by what *legerdemain* it may have been effected."

The Madisonian sets up for a prophet, as well as an oracle. Its paper of this (Saturday) evening says:—

"We have not the slightest doubt but that Mr. Polk will decline, and that Mr. Van Buren will be proclaimed the nominee, he having received 146 votes on the first ballot. We predict that Mr. Van Buren will oppose Mr. Clay in the Northern States, and the Texas candidate in the South and West."

Polk on! Polk on.—The wags are already singing

Polk, Polk,
Is a very great joke. *Express.*

The news of the nomination of Polk came upon the "North Carolinian" on Saturday morning last, just as it was about to be turned out upon the cold charities of the world. As soon as the first ague fit was over, it tuned its lyre, [query as to the spelling of the word?] and broke forth in the following sublime strains, which, as the first attempt of a Locofoco in that line, should be set to music, (if a musician can be found with genius enough to do it justice,) and sung at every Locofoco gathering:—

From the North Carolinian.

"Sound the loud Anthem, the nation is free!"
Three cheers for POLK and little Tennessee!
With James K. Polk,
And Michael Hoke,
We'll make them smoke,
Without a joke,
And be elected in!

[Here another ague fit, and as the Muses don't sing when they've got the ague, that last line was unfortunately left unfinished.]

We had a thought of attempting to point out, line by line and word by word, the beauties of this magnificent poem, which in after ages will rank by the side of that kindred epic, "The death and burial of Cock Robin," or, in the eloquent language of the President of the Locofoco Convention, will be *green* after the Pyramids of Egypt shall have tumbled to atoms! But we feel our incompetency, and must leave the task to some bolder pen. As no one, however, ever wrote genuine poetry without being himself inspired, it may not be surprising that even we, who have never sipped from Castalia's fount, should find our pen involuntarily inditing the following

Epitaph for November 1844.

Here lies the party called Locofoco,
Killed dead as herring by *Hoko-Poko*:—
Not all the arts of *Hokus-Pokus*
Can bring to life these Locofocos.

There may not be as much *poetry* in this as in the Carolinian's, but we take it that there is more *truth*.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.—In the debates in the Senate on Monday of last week, as reported in the Globe, we find very high—but not more high than deserved—compliments to Mr. Graham, from two of the most distinguished Locofoco Senators—Messrs. Wright of New York and Woodbury of New Hampshire. The bill under discussion was that for the relief of the heirs of Fulton, upon which Mr. Graham, as Chairman of the Committee of Claims, had made an adverse report at the session of 1842-3:—

Mr. Wright said he would like to have a short report read which was made during the last session of the last Congress, by the Chairman of the Committee on Claims, then a colleague of the honorable senator in the chair, [Mr. Mangum,] but who was no longer a member of this body. The reading of this report, he thought, would be more satisfactory to the Senate than the reading of the report referred to by the Senator from Delaware. It was much shorter, and much clearer. He remembered very well, that the chairman of the committee of Claims, Mr. Graham of N. Carolina, made a very clear report of the transactions between Mr. Fulton and the government; and, if his recollection did not fail him, one which met the concurrence of a large majority of the committee.

Mr. Woodbury said he had been on a committee when these claims were very fully examined last year. He took occasion to say, that there was not a person of clearer mind, or one who more thoroughly investigated the subject, than the chairman of that committee, Mr. Graham, then a member of the Senate.

How deeply to be regretted it is, that one whose pure and statesmanlike character not only secured the affection and respect of his own party, but extorts praise from his political opponents, should have been superseded by one who has failed to attain a respectable standing even with his own party in the Senate. It is not the least sin against the true interests of North Carolina that Locofocoism has committed.

The Locofocos pretend that the political battle is to be fought upon *principle*; but if one were to judge from the prominence given in the last Carolinian to the personal appearance of Messrs. Graham and Hoke, and the space that paper devotes to describing them, he would say that they are to be judged, as a horse would be, by the color of his hair, his muscular action, the quantity of flesh on his bones, &c. Its *caricature* of Mr. Graham is of course a part of the "principles" of the Locofocos. Fortunately for Col. Hoke, the Carolinian is better qualified to judge of his personal appearance than of his arguments; for we see that his mention of "Gurth, the born thrall of Cedric the Saxon," in Scott's Ivanhoe, is converted by the intelligent Editor of the Carolinian into "*Sedric the Saxon's man.*"

But our object is not to complain of this mode of judging the candidates, (for there are few finer looking men than Wm. A. Graham,) but to complain of a misrepresentation or two made by the Carolinian. That paper says, that Mr. G. said, "he would have voted for the Tariff bill rather than it should not have passed." Mr. Graham said no such thing.—What he did say was, that he had voted against the Tariff because he thought some of the duties too high, but chiefly because the distribution clause was not in it. He offered an amendment to insert that clause, *and if that had been adopted, he would have voted for the bill.* He is now favorable to the bill, because he finds that its operation has been beneficial.

The Carolinian says, Mr. Graham "was opposed to the annexation of Texas, *at this time;* and would rather not have it any how." He said nothing like the least part of this sentence. On the contrary, he said he was *not* opposed to the admission of Texas when it could be done without war, &c.

The Carolinian says, "Col. Hoke told his friends on his arrival here, that he should bear as lightly as possible on his opponent, on account of his ill-health." Well this *is* a good joke, decidedly better than the Colonel's Dutch anecdotes.

The last Term of the Hay Mount High School in this place, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Colton, (assisted by Mr. Guy,) closed on Saturday last with a public examination. We were unable to attend the examination except for a short time, but we understand it reflected much credit both on the pupils and their instructers. In a large Public School it is not to be expected that all will do equally well, but from what we learn, we risk nothing in saying, that no similar institution would probably exhibit a higher degree of diligence and proficiency generally. The performances in the higher Classes of Greek and Latin, and in the Mathematical Department, we understand were particularly commendable. It is gratifying to learn that an increased interest is manifested in the thorough Classical training of youth; and that Mr. Colton, who can so well appreciate its advantages, is disposed to meet fully the wishes of the patrons of the School, by giving to this Department its due prominence in relation to other branches. Nothing could be more pleasing than the good order and fine appearance of the boys.

The next Term will commence on Tuesday the 11th inst.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.—The 20th of May, the 67th Anniversary of the first formal Declaration of Independence, by the Patriots of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, was celebrated at Charlotte, with great spirit, by the people of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. The Mecklenburg Declaration was read by Wm. R. Myers, Esq. who prefaced it by a few appropriate remarks; and an eloquent Oration was delivered by Jas. W. Osborne, Esq. A Public Dinner was given, at which there were five tables, each 100 feet long, over which presided, Col. Wm. J. Alexander, as President of the Day, and Gen. W. C. Means, Maj. R. S. Young, and Dr. Cyrus Alexander, of Cabarrus, Jos. H. Wilson, Esq., of Mecklenburg, H. C. Jones, Esq., of Rowan, Col. Ephraim Brevard, of Lincoln, Gen. J. M. Waddill, of Anson, Amos Stevens, Esq., of Union, and Col. Thomas J. Grier, of Mecklenburg, as Vice Presidents.

A variety of patriotic Toasts were offered, and speeches delivered by Hamilton C. Jones, and Jas. W. Osborne, Esqrs. About $300 in cash were collected in aid of the Monument proposed to be erected at Charlotte, to commemorate the glorious event of the 20th May 1775, and in the Evening the Ladies of Charlotte gave a Concert which produced $100 more to the same fund.

If proper efforts were made, there is no doubt that a large sum could be raised to complete the Monument in a proper style.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Orange.—In this important county, the Whigs have a first rate Ticket, selected with such unanimity as to secure the victory by a handsome majority. Hugh Waddell for the Senate; Giles Mebane, Dr. S. Holt, Harrison Parker and Mr. Pratt, for the Commons. The Locos have nominated Dr. Bracken for the Senate, and Sydney Smith, Berry, and two others for Commons. Allison and Stockard declined.

Johnston.—Col. John McLeod for the Senate; Ransom Sanders and Jesse Adams for the Commons.

Halifax.—Col. Andrew Joyner for the Senate; B. F. Moore and Sterling H. Gee for the Commons. It is doubtful whether there will be opposition to this Ticket, as there is no firmer Whig County in the State than Halifax.

Isaac Hellen has been nominated for Senator for Carteret and Jones, and David W. Whitehurst for the Commons for Carteret.

Martin Dunn, Jr. is the Candidate for Senator in Greene and Lenoir, and Jas. Harper for the Commons in Greene County.

The name of the gentleman murdered near Wilkesborough, N. C., on the 21st ult. was Major W. W. Peden, and not Peyton, as stated in the letter we published last week.

Professor Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, which is completed between Washington and Baltimore, has been an object of great interest during the last week. By it, every important movement in the Conventions was made known in Washington almost as soon as it took place. By touching a key at Baltimore, hieroglyphics were formed in the same instant, at the other extremity, almost as rapidly as a man can write. Hundreds of people were constantly collected at the office in the Capitol to get the news. And at Baltimore news of the proceedings of Congress is received in the same way.

NATIONAL PRIZE BANNER.—At a meeting of Whigs from different States of the Union, at Washington, on the 7th May, Gen. Clinch of Geo. in the Chair, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a Prize Banner be offered by the Whigs of the United States to the Whigs of that State which shall at the next Presidential election give the largest proportional increased Whig vote over her Presidential vote of 1840; the said banner to be presented to the State to which it shall be awarded on the 4th day of March next, at Washington city.

Josiah Randall of Philadelphia, was appointed Treasurer, and a committee of one gentleman from each State was appointed to carry the resolution into effect, by collecting a fund, &c. The Hon. Edward Stanly is named as the member of the Committee for this State.

A great Whig gathering took place at Philadelphia on the 27th ult., at which speeches were delivered by Mr. Stanly of N. C., Mr. King of Geo., and Messrs. Reed, Sergeant, and Chandler, of Philadelphia. The U. S. Gazette says,—

The Hon. Edward Stanly responded to a loud call from the meeting, in one of his happiest efforts, mingling grave argument with keen wit, and illustrating all by apposite anecdote. In his remarks upon the candidates, he did justice to the favorite of Pennsylvania, and closed a most eloquent address by a neat allusion to his own position, and his own State. Mr. Stanly added to the favor with which he is always received in this city.

The meeting gave three hearty cheers for Mr. Stanly, and three for Mr. King.

GREAT FIRE.—A great fire broke out in New Orleans on the 18th ult. which was not subdued till it had destroyed about 275 buildings. The houses were not of much value, as the whole loss is estimated at $239,600. But there is vastly more distress produced than if the devastation had occurred among finer buildings. It is the poor who have been deprived of their homes, and in many cases of their furniture also, for the fire raged so rapidly, among the dry wooden buildings, that articles were burnt in all quarters which had been removed to what were supposed to be places of safety.

IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION, OR, DISUNION!—This is the alternative boldly, unblushingly, *traiterously* presented to the country by the Hotspurs of South Carolina! Are the people prepared for it? Are even those who go for immediate annexation, (out of South Carolina,) prepared for such an extremity? If not,—and we are sure they are not,—every lover of the Union should make himself heard in execration of the daring scheme to dissolve it, and of the unchastened ambition of those disappointed, restless spirits, who have devised that scheme. There have been many evidences, within the last few months, (ever since it became so apparent that Calhoun could not get the nomination for President as to induce him to withdraw his name,) of disaffection to the Union in South Carolina,—or, more properly, in those who lead South Carolina by the nose. The first decided, unmistakeable symptom, was the speech of Mr. McDuffie, in which, to familiarize and reconcile the public mind to the idea, he pictured the unbounded prosperity to which the South would arrive, and the utter ruin which would befall the North, by a dissolution of the Union. This was in February, before the Texas question was broached. That question has been seized upon in the hope to draw other States, nay the entire South, into the treasonable designs of the McDuffies and the Rhetts. And there is danger that some of their Southern neighbors may be drawn into it. The Calhoun organ at Washington, edited and owned by Mr. Rhett, argues the matter openly, says the Globe, as involving *a dissolution of the Union,* and advocates annexation, "*with or without the Union!*"

And South Carolina follows this lead. "A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Beaufort District," was held on the 20th inst., at which a committee of 13, consisting of sundry Honorables, Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Doctors, and Esqrs. (and one plain man without a title,) presented a long report, which, after being advocated by no less than ten orators, was *unanimously* adopted. We invite the particular attention of our readers to the following portions of that report:—

"The present attitude of our political affairs calls loudly for our most serious reflection and determined action. The consummation of a policy hostile not only to our dearest interest, but even to our existence as a people, is fast approaching, and we are called on by every consideration of interest, of honor and of self-preservation, to take instant and immediate measures for our security and defence.

"For 20 years we have been contending against the unconstitutional legislation of Congress on the subject of the Tariff, and now, at the end of that period, we find all our appeals to reason and to justice treated with contempt and disdain, and all our efforts for redress as utterly vain and futile, as if we were unrepresented on the floor of Congress. All hope of relief from that quarter is lost: there, as well as here, the argument is exhausted, and we have no alternative left us, but to look to ourselves for redress. Oppressed as one people, as one people we will resist. Let not our adversaries lay the flattering unction to their soul, that because we were divided once, we will be divided again. No. Instructed by the history of the past, we will take mature and deliberate counsel together, and whatever "the mode and measure of redress" may be, we will be found united as one man, and presenting an undivided front to our common oppressor.

"Although cheated and overreached in 1842 by a faithless disregard of the Compromise Act; a compromise made under circumstances and pledges which gave the South a right to regard it as obligatory almost as a constitutional provision, and well warranted therefore at the time in adopting measures of resistance, yet the State of South Carolina, acting under feelings of the purest patriotism, and with the avowed hope that the restoration to power of the Democratic party would bring her relief, declined at that time to place herself in an attitude of open hostility.

"The hope then expressed has been most signally disappointed. We have seen that neither a "returning sense of justice" nor the "ascendancy of the Democratic party" have brought us any relief whatever.

"But whilst we are contending for our rights on the subject of the tariff, another, and in some aspects, a more important question is brought to our consideration, and as if to test our capacity for endurance, or our spirit for resistance, we are called on to meet these two questions at one and the same time. Be it so. We are ready fearlessly to meet the issues tendered, and perhaps it is rather cause for congratulation than otherwise, that we must meet them both at once.

"The question of the reannexation of Texas has for us the deepest interest. None more important has ever been presented to the American people since the foundation of their Government.

"Shall it then be said, that we give just cause of offence to Mexico and make ourselves a party to her war with Texas, by the Annexation of that Republic to ours? The idea is as preposterous as it is novel. It is a most "lame and impotent conclusion." We believe therefore that it would be no "casus belli" to re-annex Texas to our soil, and if not justly so, we should not hesitate from any fear of consequences. Nations like individuals have often difficult and delicate duties to perform—and as the march of human affairs must be onward they should not pause to look into all the consequences of their actions, but justified by the present, let the future provide for itself.

"In conclusion, we would, in relation to the Tariff and Abolition, say in the language of the great statesmen of the age: "It is time that an end should be put to this system of plunder and agitation. They have been borne long enough. They are kindred measures and hostile, as far at least as our portion of the Union is concerned. While the Tariff takes from us the proceeds of our labor, Abolition strikes at the labor itself. The one robs us of our income, while the other aims at destroying the source from which that income is derived. It is impossible for us to stand patiently much longer under their double operation, without being impoverished and ruined."

"Resolved, That if the Senate of the United States, under the drill of party leaders should reject the Treaty of Annexation, we appeal to the citizens of Texas, and urge them not to yield to a just resentment and turn their eyes to other alliances; but to believe that they have the warm advocacy of a large portion of the American public, *who are resolved* that *sooner or later the pledge* in the *Treaty of 1803 shall be redeemed* and *Texas be incorporated* into our *Union*. But if on the other hand we are not permitted to bring Texas into our Union peacefully and legitimately, as now we may, then we solemnly announce to the world, that WE WILL DISSOLVE THIS UNION SOONER THAN ABANDON TEXAS!"

Such is the solemn resolution unanimously come to by this "large and respectable meeting." And we deeply regret that it is not a solitary instance.

On the 23d ult. the 43d regiment of South Carolina Militia was reviewed in Barnwell District by Brigadier General Quattlebum, (what a name for a Gen'l!) who, at the close of the parade, gave notice of a political meeting to be held forthwith. The meeting took place accordingly, and is said to have been composed of from 1000 to 1200 persons, among whom figure the usual number of titled officers and committee men. In a preamble and resolutions reported by a committee of 24, and *unanimously* adopted after debate, we find the following resolution:—

"Be it therefore resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the annexation of Texas to our country is a matter of paramount importance to the Southern and Southwestern States of this confederacy, and that it would be more for the interest of these States, that they should stand out of the Union with Texas, than in it, without her."

These 1000 or 1200 people say likewise, that they have authentic assurances that Mexico would not regard annexation as any offence to herself!! These Barnwellers would do the Administration a great kindness if they would communicate their assurances to head quarters. It would be news to Capt. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun, who are anxiously awaiting the return of a special messenger sent to Mexico to ascertain that very fact. But perhaps Gen. Quattlebum has been negotiating with Mexico on his own hook, or as Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of South Carolina! They very valiently add, however, that in case Mexico or the rest of the world *should* take offence, they are willing to fight "all the world," if need be, rather than relinquish the hope of acquiring Texas! "All the world" will take very good care, after that, how it gets offended with Gen. Quattlebum's 43d regiment in Barnwell District, South Carolina!

At another place in Barnwell District, 5 or 600 people declared, that "Texas must be ours, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must!" And a number of meetings at other places, breathe substantially the same spirit.

It is difficult to preserve a proper gravity in reading the effusions of these windy heroes. It is impossible not to smile at the inconsistency of their efforts to get Texas *into* the Union, with their own avowed determination to go *out* of it. They swear that the Union is and has been for 20 years of no advantage to the South, but an engine of oppression, insult, plunder, and ruin; and yet they importunately insist upon Texas relinquishing the independence they say she has gloriously achieved, and placing herself in a worse than Egyptian bondage, (if they are to be believed,) voluntarily submitting to be insulted, oppressed, plundered, and ruined!

Who does not see the plot at the bottom of all this? The United States is to purchase Texas for some 10 or 20 millions of dollars, fight Mexico and "all the world," if necessary, *and then Texas will form a handsome addition to the 'Southern Confederacy'* so much desired by Mr. McDuffie—an addition which it might not be very convenient for the South alone either to pay for or fight for. This is our reading of the schemes of the disappointed politicians of South Carolina. And we beg the friends of the Union, to beware!

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday the 25th, the resolution to adjourn on the 17th inst., was debated and postponed till Friday the 31st.

Mr. Atherton spoke against the Tariff.

On Monday, Mr. Crittenden presented a Report from the Military Committee, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the State of North Carolina in relation to the completion of the Arsenal of bureau and equipment at Fayetteville, in that State.

Mr. Rives addressed the Senate for about three and a half hours on Mr. McDuffie's resolution in relation to the Tariff. He advocated the protective policy, insisting that it had originated with the foundation of the government, and is the true policy of the country. He spoke in favor of the present Tariff act, though he had voted against it in 1842, under a mistaken idea that it was too high for revenue.

On Tuesday, the Navy Pension Bill was debated and passed, 20 to 16.

Several other bills were considered, and an Executive session held.

On Wednesday, nothing of interest.

On Thursday, Mr. McDuffie spoke for two hours, without concluding, on the Tariff.

An Executive session was held.

On Friday, the resolution from the House to adjourn the present session of Congress on the 17th inst. was passed without a dissenting voice. So that the session will close on Monday week.

Mr. McDuffie concluded his speech, and was followed by Messrs. Choate, Bagby, Bates and Evans. When the question was taken, and it was resolved, 33 to 4, that Mr. McDuffie's bill to revive the compromise act, and to modify the present Tariff, could not originate in the Senate, it being a bill for "raising revenue." It was therefore indefinitely postponed.

On Saturday, the Senate debated and passed the two Harbor bills, the Western by a vote of 32 to 6, and the Eastern by 32 to 8.

In the HOUSE, on Saturday, a motion to take up the Oregon bill, was again rejected, 86 to 79.

Mr. Wentworth asked leave to present a memorial from Gen. Joe Smith, Commander-in-Chief of the Latter Day Saints, modestly dictating to Congress the provisions of a bill authorizing him to raise an army of 100,000 volunteers to take Oregon, annex Texas, and spread the wings of the American eagle over all territories adjacent to the United States and elsewhere; and rendering it highly penal in any-wise to resist or molest him in so benevolent a design.

No less than 96 private bills were passed.

On Monday, nothing of the slightest interest occurred. The House was very thin, many members being absent at the Baltimore Convention.

On Tuesday, the same state of things.

On Wednesday, the House was obliged to adjourn without doing any business of consequence, for want of a quorum.

So also on Thursday.

On Friday and Saturday, many private bills were acted on.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders held their Annual Meeting on Friday, 31st May.

We learn from the Agent's Report, that the Company expended, during the last season, $1221 34 in removing obstructions from the River below Fayetteville. They removed from the Channel—

Dangerous Logs	152	
" Stumps	49—201	
Trees taken out	306	
Trees cut down	212	
Trees cut round	109	
35 feet taken off upper wing Jettee, and 18 feet lower wing, say		105 logs taken out.

A number of Gully Mouths stopped, &c. &c.

The following articles were transported on the River the year ending 1st May, 1844:

DOWN.

5973 bales Cotton.
5708 bales Domestics and Yarn.
5062 barrels Flour.
226 hhds. Tobacco.
348 barrels Spirits.
1486 bushels Grain.
885 casks Flax Seed.
$781 85 freight on articles not enumerated.
Tolls $1252 12

UP.

70,513 bushels Salt.
2004 Hhds. and Pipes.
2071 Barrels.
589 Tierces.
239½ tons Bar Iron.
746 casks Lime.
$14,633 freight on articles not enumerated.
Tolls $2917 12

Total $4169 24

Shewing an increase of Tolls, since last year, of $913 68,—the Tolls being more than in any one year since 1836.

The following Officers were e[illegible]ected for the en[illegible]g year, to-wit:

Ed. L. Winslow, [illegible]dent.
John H. Hall,
Rich. Mendenl[illegible]
S. W.
D. A. R.
Geo. McNeill was [illegible]t, &c.

STATE'S EVI[illegible] [illegible]fore the meetin[illegible] [illegible]e Globe (th[illegible] evidence, it is said,) g[illegible]wing account the composition of that di[illegible]d body:—

"We here repeat the fact, that a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court has been offered to one member of this convention by this administration. The blue book shows the fact that there are officers of this administration who have contrived to become members of this convention. Some of its nominees to office are also members. It has its contractors also on hand. How many of its promi[illegible]s a[illegible] cannot be ascertained; but we hazard nothing in saying, on the foregoing data, that every man in the convention who will take an office from John Tyler has been, or will be, promised one, if not given one, to break up this convention. * * * * * *

"We proclaim the fact, that John Tyler's corruption and intrigue have endangered the nomination of the democratic candidate. He has beleaguered the democratic convention, and beset it with betrayers. There alone lies the danger to the cause."

This is certainly, (says the Baltimore Patriot,) an appalling account of a Convention, called to do so important an act as that of nominating a candidate for the high office of President; but as the Globe is in the possession of the names of all the delegates to the Convention, its testimony, as one of those concerned—as a sort of State's evidence—is not to be questioned. That a body composed of such materials can ever find favor for its works with the people, is out of the question; and, therefore, the conclusion to which the delegates themselves, and a large majority of the Loco Foco party have arrived—that their defeat at the next election *is certain*—is so natural and follows so clearly from the admissions of their own friends, that it really does seem to be a most ludicrous proceeding for so many persons to have left their homes and come to this city, to put a man in nomination whom there is no probability of their being able to elect.

OUTRAGEOUS SLANDER.—The New Bedford Mercury calls the "Observer" a Locofoco paper! This giving us a bad name is done ignorantly, however, and not by design, as we do not exchange with the Mercury.

At the latest date from Raleigh there was no quorum of the Council of State which was summoned to meet on Saturday last to fill the place of Judge Nash on the Superior Court Bench.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 23d May, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Roper, Mrs. SARAH McRAE, aged 106 years. She was a native of Scotland, and a member of the Presbyterian Church upwards of 70 years. She generally enjoyed uninterrupted health until a few weeks before her death. She was able to travel about the house quite briskly. Her mind and recollection was good to the last.

[*Communicated.*

At the residence of Elias Townsend, Marion District, S. C., on the 11th ult., ALEX'R S. TOWNSEND, only surviving son of Elias and Sarah Townsend, aged nine years ten months and one day. A youth affectionate and lovely, of unrivalled disposition, who promised much comfort and happiness to his fond and affectionate parents, as a stay and support to cheer them on their pilgrim way. Some time before his spirit winged its way to immortality and bliss, he appeared to be sensible that his departure was at hand. After calling on the Lord to bless him, and exhorting all around to pray—to pray night and day,—at 20 minutes past 8 A. M. he slept in Jesus. Thus blighted were all the hopes and prospects of these fond parents and friends: but the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord. It was my Heavenly Father's will.

[*Com.*

In Munroe County, Miss., on the 15th March, Miss EMILY ANN PHILLIPS, daughter of John Phillips, formerly of Moore County, N. C.

At Raleigh, on the 27th ult., Mrs. LUCY FREEMAN, relict of the late Rev. Jonathan Otis Freeman, D. D.

In Guilford county, on the 21st ult., Mrs. HANNAH PAISLEY, wife of John Paisley, and daughter of Maj. John Donnell, in the 65th year of her age.

At What-Cheer, her late residence in Providence, Rhode Island, on the 24th instant, Mrs. SARAH FENNER, wife of James Fenner, the Governor of the State of Rhode Island.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 5.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl.	
Bacon,	7½ a 8	No. 1,	$7 25
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	5½ a 6½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50 a 55	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Flour, new,	$4 a $4¼	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, 1 x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	75 a 80
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	25 a 28
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	8 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	17 to 18 cts. pr lb.

REMARKS.—Business is very dull. Some sales of midding Cottons at 5½ to 6. Corn 50 to 55. Flour dull at $4 to $4¼. Business generally is without animation.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 29.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 10 50 a 11 00; Timber 5 50 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—There has been a decline in Turpentine since last report; sales were made yesterday and the day before at 2 dls. to 2 10; the latter the rate for virgin dip. Tar has also declined a little; last sales at 1 12½.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—The best qualities of timber used by the mills bring between 5½ and 6½ dls: some inferior has sold at 4 and 4½. Shipping timber, long, will command 7 dls., and upwards. Quarter flooring continues in demand at 11 dls. Sales of wide boards at 6 dls. and of scantling at 5.

100 bales Northern hay brought 60 cts. on the wharf.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—May 28.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5 a 7; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 3 50 a 4 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At New York, Upland Cotton 5¾ to 8¼.

Cotton at Charleston 5 to 8½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,913,622 bales, against 2,274,258 last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 22.—Schr. Hopewell from Charleston. 23.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn from N. York, Repeater from do., Albion from Philadelphia, Pauline from Baltimore. 24.—Brigs Clarissa from Baltimore, Alderman from Boston: Schrs. H. Westcott from Philadelphia, Gen. Scott from New York. 25.—Schr. Ceres from Bath; Sloop Edwin Forest from Georgetown. 26.—Br. brig Only Son from T. Island. 27.—Brig Cayuga from Savannah.

Temperance.

THE Harrisonburg Washington Temperance Society will celebrate their first Anniversary on Saturday next, the 8th inst., near Mr. Jno. C. Blocker's. The Officers and Members of the Fayetteville Washington Temperance Society, and all others friendly to the promotion of Temperance, are respectfully [illegible] to attend.

[illegible]burg, June 3, 1844.

[illegible]ay Mount High School.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 11th inst.

June 4.

[illegible]SES & BUGGIES,

HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

[illegible]YANCE kept for the accommodation [illegible]rsons wishing passage to any of the neigh[illegible]owns.

[illegible]ms, apply to

JACKSON JOH[illegible]ON.

[illegible]4, 1844. tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in July next, under the care of the former Teachers.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

NOW OPENING.

WORSTED and Cotton Balzorines; printed Muslins and Lawns; Scotch Ginghams; fashionable Prints; Silks and Alpacas; Gimps and Fringes; Elastic Mitts and Kid Gloves; Hosiery; wrought and dimity Collars; fancy Handkerchiefs and Cravats; Jaconets, plain and striped Muslins; Swiss and Book do.; Cambrics; Veils; Laces and Edgings; Bonnets and Ribbons in great variety; Drap de te; summer Cloths; Brown Linens and drillings; fancy Cotton do.; Nankeens; brown and bleached Shirtings; Checks; fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Irish Linens and Lawns; &c. &c. A large assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Umbrellas, together with a good variety of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade.

As the above goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, we can afford to sell them very cheap for cash, or on the usual time for good notes.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

June 1, 1844. 9-8w

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT
For GRINDING Ears of CORN.

HAVING purchased of Mr. G. T. Walters, of Kentucky, the right to fix Grist Mills to grind ears of corn, in the counties of Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph, and Chatham; the subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of these counties that he is ready to have Mills fixed on this plan. Russell's mill in this place is in order for grinding ears, and has been at it several months. Those who think of possessing themselves of this valuable improvement, are requested to call at this mill, and judge for themselves.—Numbers have called already, and as far as we know, are all pleased. The quantity of meal is about doubled, and the value of corn ground in the ear, increased at least 25 per cent. See subjoined testimonials:

M. RUSSELL.

Bladen county, May 18th, 1844.

I do hereby certify that I have fairly tried "Walter's Patent" for cutting and grinding ears of corn, and consider it far preferable to Baldwin's Cast Iron Crusher, which I have, or any other invention for the same purpose which I have seen. It will grind a bushel of corn in the ear, with an ordinary head and pair of stones, in about 8 or 10 minutes, into fine meal;—it will also grind cobs equally well, and does not appear to injure the Mill for grinding shelled corn.

THOS. C. SMITH.

Bladen county, May 2d, 1844.

These are to certify that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walter's patent for grinding whole ears of corn, and that it works remarkably well, grinding a bushel of ears in from 8 to 12 minutes into good meal; that it also grinds the naked cobs equally well.

JOHN SMITH.

Bladen county, May 22d, 1844.

I do hereby certify that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walters' patent for grinding corn in the ear, and that it performs well, and fully answers my expectation, making good meal; also, grinding the naked cob equally well.

JOHN McCALL.

Bladen county, May 25th, 1844.

I do certify that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walters' patent for grinding ears of corn, and that it performs well, and thus far fully answers my expectation, making good meal; and the simplicity of the machine is such that it can be repaired by any common Blacksmith.

JOHN B. BROWN.

Cumberland county, May 20, 1844.

This is to show that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walters' patent for grinding corn in the ear, and that it performs well, fully answering my expectations. In short, there is no mistake about it: it is a great improvement, and to the farmer must be a great saving.

DANL. BUTLER.

June 1, 1844. 9-3w

STRAYED,

FROM my plantation in Marlborough District, S. C., on the 12th instant, a SORREL HORSE, with a white spot in the forehead, having marks of gear upon him. Said horse racks well, and works gently in gear, and is of middling size. No other particulars recollected. He was raised in some of the upper counties in North Carolina, and was brought from Fayetteville to this place. Any information leading to the whereabouts of said horse will be thankfully received; also suitable remuneration will be made to any person who will deliver said horse to me at my plantation, or take him up and give me the information so that I can get him.

JOHN M. McCOLL.

Bennettsville, S. C., May 25, 1844. 9-4w

Richmond County, N. C., }
MAY 25, 1844. }

THIS day James Patterson appeared personally before me, Charles Patterson, one of the Acting Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Richmond, N. C., who maketh oath, that he lost or mislaid the following Notes, viz: One on Rev. Arch'd McQueen, for Twenty-three Dollars and Forty-five Cents; and one on John McLean, for Nine Dollars, both dated about the first of October, 1841, and payable one day after date.

JAMES PATTERSON.
CHARLES PATTERSON, *J. P.*

☞ The public are cautioned against trading for said Notes, as I have not transferred my claim to any other person.

JAMES PATTERSON.
CHARLES PATTERSON, *J. P.* 9-3wp

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Miles P. Maske and others, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Judith L. Maske, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fine Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bonnet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-d'ete and French Bombazines,
[illegible] Irish Linen Drilling,
[illegible] bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment, all of which being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on [illegible] time to punctual customers.

[illegible] 98tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my STOCK OF GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.

P. TAYLOR.

[illegible] 3-3m

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Rutlle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from [illegible] to Warsaw, having been reduced [illegible] weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayet[illegible] Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tu[illegible] Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave [illegible] Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and [illegible] both North and South, that is now ru[illegible] Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Pro[illegible]*

February 10, 1842. [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, w[illegible] tion from his Speeches, by Lemu[illegible] price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, [illegible] L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel [illegible] Ninon De L'Enclos, translated from th[illegible] 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25[illegible] by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, [illegible] Sketches of every day Life, by Frederi[illegible] 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 1[illegible] De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family [illegible] 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Ana[illegible] English Notes; Clay's Life and Speech[illegible] 1 00; The French without a Master, 2[illegible] ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just receive[illegible] sale by

E. J. [illegible]

March 13.

NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 25, 1844. 99tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy.
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail, by

D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☞ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY.

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

Just Received,

A CASE of handsome fast colored PRINTS. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 3, 1844.

The beautiful and thorough-bred HORSE

HENRY II,

WILL stand this Season [illegible]

[illegible]

FRESH [illegible] FOR CHANGE [illegible]

ALSO,

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
TAYLOR'S [illegible]
And an addition [illegible]
DRUGS AND M[illegible]

[illegible] Liverwort, [illegible] Consumption [illegible]

SWAIM'S [illegible]

THE Subscriber has received a [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Long and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 17 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

Received per Fayetteville,

50 BAGS St. Domingo COFFEE. Will be sold low.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 1, 1844. 1400-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
[illegible] St. Domingo ditto,
[illegible]
[illegible] boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

[illegible]

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and [illegible] Sore Legs and Ulcers old [illegible] and Boils, Swellings [illegible] Scald Head [illegible] Eruptions [illegible] generally [illegible] just received [illegible] sale at [illegible]

[illegible]ATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto,
Moffat's Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters,
Adams's Eye Water,
[illegible]ans's Pills.

[illegible] at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW CARRIAGE

REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

FIELD & TAPPEN.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

82 Water Street, New York,

WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants of Raleigh and Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to sell

GROCERIES

AS LOW, for Cash or approved credit, as they can be bought in any City in the Union, and to receive all kinds of PRODUCE on Consignment. Country Merchants can rely upon getting good articles, and upon getting the best market prices for Produce. We hope, by strict attention to business and honorable dealing, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Reference for particulars, to Weston R. Gales, Esq. Raleigh.

New York, April 26, 1844. 5-6w

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Nancy Godfrey *vs.* Wm. Godfrey & Sophia Godfrey.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, James G. Godfrey, Wilson Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moor,) Harriet Gillespie (widow) and Sophia Godfrey, his children, and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, and Thomas and Samuel Saunders, children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd, also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House at Labath's Cross Roads, on the 1st Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Hugh Stuart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, and in the sixty-eighth year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

HUGH STUART, *C. U. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 4-6w

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

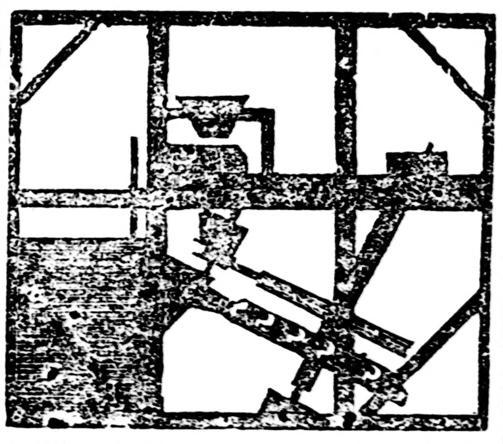
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. [illegible]

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. [illegible]

ON CONSIGNMENT,

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Bay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 6[illegible]

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand, and intend to keep, a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work as usual for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 25, 1844.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

F. T. WARD.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Cass, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 30-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhaea, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.